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LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your kind attention, a letter from H.E. Sayed Ali Osman Mohamed Taha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, concerning the aggression of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Sudanese Province of Halaib.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hamid ALI ELTINAY
Chargé d'affaires

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Annex

Letter dated 29 June 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan addressed to the President of he Security Council

Further to our previous letters, the last of which No: SUP/2-1/5 dated 20/7/94 regarding the aggression on the Sudanese territory of Halaib by the Arab Republic of Egypt, I have the honour to bring to your kind attention, the following:

On Tuesday, 27/6/95, and as a result of a tense military provocation in Halaib area, an exchange of fire broke between the Sudanese and Egyptian police forces specifically, at the outer stations of Bageih and Alnus. This exchange of fire resulted in the killing of the Officer in-Charge of the Sudanese Station, a lieutenant, and a private police officer. Other seven Sudanese policemen were injured, four of whom are in a serious condition.

The injured were evacuated to Brineis hospital inside the Egyptian territories, while the Egyptian troops took full control of these two stations, rounded thirty Sudanese policemen, and moved them to Abu Ramad after emptying their weapons.

The Sudanese Commander of Halaib met with the Egyptian Lieutenant General in the area who admitted that the whole problem was caused by his Deputy and the Officer second to him who could not control their forces.

Furthermore, the Egyptian military forces continued its escalation of events by attacking a coastal station North the city of Halaib. As a result a member of the Sudanese police forces in the station was killed and another one was injured, while the remaining members of the force withdrew to the city of Halaib which is currently under sieged by the Egyptian military forces.

It is noteworthy that in April 1992, a similar attack by the Egyptian Military Forces resulted in killing two Sudanese Policemen at Abu Ramad.

It should be noted that these serious developments are not isolated but are part and parcel of a feverished hostile campaign against the Sudan by the Egyptian high authorities and media.

President Mubarak, while addressing the so-called Sudanese National Democratic Alliance in Cairo on 28 June 1995, claimed that his Government is capable of changing the regime in Khartoum within only ten days if it has wished to do so.

Further, the Egyptian Information Minister while responding to a question by the BBC correspondent in Cairo on 28 June 1995, reaffirmed the support of his Government to the Sudanese opposition factions who have publicly declared their intentions to overthrow the Government of the Sudan as evidently reflected in the recent Asmara declaration.

The Sudanese Government has exerted all efforts and exhausted all available means to settle the Sudanese/Egyptian dispute over Halaib by peaceful means. Nevertheless, the Egyptian aggression has continued imposing a defacto occupation of the Sudanese province of Halaib, therefore creating a situation threatening the peace and security of the region.

In this regard, the Government of the Sudan, and as indicated in its previous notes, reiterates its position that the province of Halaib is a Sudanese territory that have continued eversince under the quite uninterrupted administration of the Sudanese Authorities, and is inhabited by Sudanese population.

The Government of the Sudan renews the call to the Security Council to meet its responsibilities in full and to give due consideration to the issue of the Egyptian aggression against the Sudan in the Sudanese province of Halaib by urging the Egyptian Government:

(a) To withdraw and rescind the Military presence and administrative measures it has taken in the Sudanese Province of Halaib and the area South of Argin.

(b) To make an immediate start towards resolving the dispute through negotiations by peaceful means based on the previous agreements between the two countries, and in accordance with Article 33 paragraph 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) To provide remedy and compensation to the families of the Sudanese nationals, victims of its aggression in the province of Halaib.

The Government of the Republic of the Sudan wishes to reiterate to the esteemed Council its full preparedness to exert all efforts in search of a peaceful resolution to the dispute with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt without resort to the use of force and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Osman Mohamed TAHA
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of the Sudan
Khartoum